

Jasper Weekly Courier.

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NO. 2.

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John L. Bretz. William E. Cox. **BRETZ & COX,** Attorneys at Law, JASPER, IND.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Office East of Court House. Feb. 6, 91.

B. B. Brannock, M. D. Physician and Surgeon, JASPER, INDIANA.

Office and Residence:—Jackson Street, opposite Indiana Hotel. Calls promptly answered, day or night. Dec. 19, 1890—6m.

A. J. HONEYCUTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JASPER, IND.

Settlement of Estates, Guardianships and Collections made a Specialty. Office—East Side of Public Square, in the Mrs. Wray Block. April 12, 1890.

W. A. Traylor. W. S. Hunter. **TRAYLOR & HUNTER,** Attorneys at Law, JASPER, INDIANA.


Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections. Office one door East of Lee St. Charles Hotel.

CLEMENT DOANE Attorney at Law, JASPER, IND.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois county, and attend faithfully to business entrusted to him. Office in the "Courier" building, West Main Street.

BRUNO BUETTNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, And Notary Public, JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry counties, Indiana. Jan 5, 1891.

DENTISTRY!  **Dr. B. A. MOSBY,** RESIDENT DENTIST, HUNTINGBURG, IND.

TENDERS his professional services to all needing any work in the dental line, and promises to give it his closest attention. Gold plate work especially solicited, and all work warranted. April 19, 1890—1y

BRICK FOR SALE! **M. HOCHGESANG & SON,**

Have taken the yard formerly kept by their father, and will now be prepared to furnish THE BEST OF BRICK in any quantity desired, at the YARD ON THE TROY ROAD.

Particular attention will be paid to filling FULL HOUSE PATTERNS, and special terms given on large orders. WE WILL ALSO CONTRACT FOR BUILDINGS AND FURNISH ALL MATERIAL.

Give us a Call. M. HOCHGESANG & SON. June 24, '91—1y.

NEW BRICK YARD **BRICK FOR SALE!**

John Geier, Jr., has taken charge of a brick-yard at the North side of Jasper, and now has for sale, in any quantity desired, brick of all qualities. He asks the people of Dubois county for their custom, and will make favorable terms on house patterns. JOHN GEIER, JR. Aug. 31, '88—1y.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

Valuable Facts For College Students.

Doctor Daub, a successful physician in the West, returned to his old home lately after a long absence, and visited the college in which he had been educated.

"Twenty years ago," he said to a student, "I graduated in this hall. There were eighteen men in my class.

"Of these eighteen six drank habitually while at college. Not to excess, but regularly—a glass or two each day. Not one of these men has succeeded in attaining fortune, reputation, or even a respectable position. Yet they were among the ablest men in the class.

"While at college, I was in the habit of frequenting the daily newspaper office here. There were ten men in it—editors and reporters. I knew them all—a lot of bright, jolly fellows. The work was hard, the hours late, the meals irregular.

"Every man in the office drank but one, a reporter, Ben Perry. One of the editors told me that he had seen Ben come in from a fire at two o'clock in the morning, drenched to the skin and tired out. He would look wistfully at the whisky bottle but he never touched it.

"I inquired for the boys to-day. Three had died from drinking; six were holding inferior positions in newspaper offices.

"They could not make their way, and so fell lower and lower. Perry's head was always clear, and he was regular at his work. He is editor-in-chief of one of the principal newspapers in a seaboard city. He had not half the natural ability of at least three of the others.

"These are facts," said the doctor. "I advise you who are beginning life to consider them. I have not a word to say about the moral question involved in drinking. But I know, as a physician, that no American, with his nervous organization, in this wearing climate, can habitually take liquor without injury to his health, and without in greater or less degree hindering his chances of success."

A schoolboy in Australia recently put the matter tersely, thus: "I abstain from liquor because if I wish to excel as a cricketer, Grace says 'abstain'; as a walker, Weston says 'abstain'; as a swimmer, Webb says 'abstain'; as a missionary, Livingston says 'abstain'; as a doctor, Clark says 'abstain'; as a prospector, Farrar says 'abstain.' Anytime, prisons and workhouses repeat the cry, 'abstain.'—Youth's Companion.

The penitentiary population in Tennessee is on the increase. The total number confined in the main and branch prisons on the 30th day of last month was 1,818. Thirteen fresh arrivals from Memphis last week. Christian rum getting in its work.

The Ohio democrats threw this tub to the whisky whale; a plank in their platform:

"We are opposed to the enactment of all laws which unnecessarily interfere with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and we believe that the personal rights of the individual should be curtailed only when it is essential to the maintenance of the peace, good order and welfare of the community."

The National Temperance convention at Saratoga declared for prohibition and not a voice was raised for or low license, even Mrs. Ellen J. Foster attending the most ultra prohibition sentiments. In the evening the church was filled as a mass-meeting, at which Dr. Cuyler presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Joseph Cook and Mrs. Ellen J. Foster.

Drunkenness and drunken orgies should be regarded in precisely the same light in the classic shades of Princeton, or under the elms of Yale as they would be if they occurred in a barroom or a city dive. In these momentous and critical days of the conflict with the liquor power the Christian public has a right to expect that our great institutions of learning, gathering within their walls as they do the flower of our American youth, shall not throw a part but a whole of their influence on the side of righteousness that they shall not assume a passive or indifferent attitude on the temperance question, but place themselves squarely and strongly in antagonism to the liquor curse in all its forms. They cannot do less than this and be regarded as wise and safe leaders in moulding thought and character for the coming generations.

Prohibition comes bearing peace on its lips and precious gifts in its hand. It means prosperity and not poverty, happiness and not misery; contented and not disrupted homes; fraternity and not sectionalism; manhood ennobled and not debased; womanhood honored and not maltreated; childhood protected and not wasted.

The great Christian Endeavor Organization, numbering 1,008,930 members, has declared for the abolition of the saloon. These christian men cannot carry out this prayer in practice by voting with either old whisky party.

The American church taxing its resources to send missionaries into heathen lands, when that very church vote is damning those lands with rum importations.

Mr. Jos. L. Schuhmacher,

Formerly Clerk of Dubois county, and afterwards Deputy County Auditor, is winning the praise of people now as Deputy Auditor of Madison county, and, of course, receives some criticisms, also.

He made a superior Clerk of the Circuit Court in this county, and was diligent and attentive to business as Deputy County Auditor here. He is very competent for the position, and if he is properly supported the tax dodgers will be brought to time, and compelled to contribute their fair share to public expenses, as all honest men should cheerfully.

It seems he has been successful in hunting up a large amount of property in Anderson which had been omitted from appraisal and assessment by the county and township assessors, and, of course, the shoe pinches some where.

The Anderson Bulletin says of it:

"The 'lost property' referred to includes the Anderson bolt works, and one or two other concerns equally important. One entire addition to East Lyon containing upwards of thirty-five lots was also 'lost.' In fact there are one hundred and sixty pieces of property in Anderson that can be numbered among the missing. These 160 pieces of property would have been eternally 'lost' so far as the tax duplicate is concerned had it not been for Deputy County Auditor Schuhmacher. He made out a list of omitted property and handed it to the assessor. It is true the amount reaches up to nearly \$100,000, and the county is just that much better off by reason of the careful, pains-taking methods of Mr. Schuhmacher.

Mr. Schuhmacher may not suit Crittenger, but he is a mighty good man in the Auditor's office."

The Evansville Journal, the leading Republican organ of Southern Indiana, warns the Harrison boomers away from the First district. It says:

"There is an extensive missionary movement in progress in this State, the object of which is to 'set up things' for Harrison's nomination. Ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction LaFollette is here now on this business. John B. Coker was here last week for the purpose. These gentlemen are trying to cover their tracks, but the clever fact is too apparent for concealment. We wish to gently inform them that the Republic of Vanderburg county are able to manage their own affairs, and do not propose to allow outsiders to meddle."

The Columbus Republican says: "If the present assessment is right, the railroad corporations have compounded paying their share of taxes in past years."

There is no "if" about it. Everybody knows that the railroad corporations have not paid their share of taxes in past years. And they never would have paid their share if a Democratic legislature had not had the wisdom and courage to change the revenue system.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Tenth in Point of Casualty.

The survivors of the Twenty-seventh Indiana regiment will hold their annual reunion at Danville on Wednesday and Thursday. The Twenty-seventh Indiana was one of the best-known regiments that went to the front and was connected with the Army of the Potomac in all the leading battles. It numbered 1,045 men, and lost in killed and wounded 600. Of the 23,000 regiments that composed the Union army, the Twenty-seventh was the tenth in point of casualty.—Anderson Bulletin.

Present Indications: are that both the republicans and democrats will have trouble in squaring their respective national platforms next year, with the State platforms of this year.—Independent.

What foolishness! The only difference among Democrats has been on the silver coinage question, and every Democratic State Convention has adopted a resolution favoring the coinage of silver on equal terms with gold—the only question being that raised by the New York Democrats of the ratio the silver dollar should bear to pork, cotton, wheat and gold. All are in favor of the double standard, and the question of ratio may be safely left to Congress, after the iniquitous Republican demonization act is repealed.

Evansville Courier:—During the fiscal year 1889 there was imported into the United States tin to the value of \$21,223,653. The duty on tin then was one cent a pound. The McKinley bill raised the duty to 2.5 cents per pound. On the basis of last year's importations, the tin supply for the present fiscal year will cost \$37,409,811. That is, the enormous sum of \$16,187,158 must be paid by consumers this year to protect—what and whom? Not a single tin plate factory; not a single American workman in tin has resulted from this enormous tax on the American people. Governor Campbell did not ever state the case when he declared that the tin schedule of the McKinley bill "amounts almost to a crime."

Troy correspondent Tell City News: "Mr. John Geier accepted an offer of \$10,000 from the L. E. & St. L. Ry. as damages for the deaths of his wife and two children."

They were killed in the recent wreck near Troy.

Was Camp Morton as Bad as Andersonville?

The Century revives the dispute about the treatment of Confederate prisoners at Camp Morton. Col. W. R. Holloway, a very entertaining writer, by the way, has branched out into magazine literature by contributing to the periodical for September an article in reply to the one published in the April number of the same magazine written by John A. Wyeth, of New York, on the subject of the cruelties said by Wyeth to have been practiced upon the Confederate prisoners. Mr. Wyeth made in his article, as the readers of The Sun will remember, some very grave charges, and the subject was of such importance that the department of Indiana G. A. R. decided to investigate. Col. Holloway being assigned the duty of disproving Wyeth's charges. Col. Holloway's article is in the nature of a defense of Camp Morton's officers, and he quotes many old soldiers to prove that Camp Morton was not a place of confinement as painted by Mr. Wyeth. His argument is forcible, but most of the matter has already been printed in the papers.

Mr. Wyeth's rejoinder, which follows Mr. Holloway's article in the magazine, makes very reading, and bears the stamp of prejudice to say the least. In it he not only reiterates all he said before, but gives further attempted proof of the horrors of that prison. He quotes Dr. Klipp, surgeon-in-charge, who states that the refuse materials from the swill barrels of the hospital was carried away by the prisoners. The prison commander is also cited as saying that he knew of a case where the prisoners ate a "dog stew." Wyeth says he saw Corporal Baker fire the pistol that killed a man for no offense, and can produce a dozen witnesses to corroborate his statement. The barracks are again attacked as being composed of condemned quarters, awfully crowded. As to rations, Mr. Wyeth does not doubt the fact that the government bought and delivered food enough to supply the prisoner's wants, but he claims they never got it. Where did it go?

Senator Pasco, of Florida, in a letter to Mr. Wyeth, says: "I was a prisoner in all 17 months, and no clothing was ever issued to me." Congressman Hilgerson, of Texas, who was a prisoner in Camp Morton, says: "You have drawn a very moderate picture of the horrors of that horrible pen." Dr. W. P. Farr, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. army, wrote a letter to Mr. Wyeth which is published. Is it he makes these statements:

"Your picture of the suffering of the prisoners falls short of the horrid reality. My blood gets hot, even at this remote day, when I recall those scenes of cruelty and cowardly brutality."

I was assigned to duty at Camp Morton Feb. 12, 1864, and served till March, 1865, when I resigned. The prison barracks were boarded with planks nailed on upright, and these having shrunk left cracks through which the wind, rain, and snow blew in upon the men with freezing effects, as they had nothing to cover with but thin army blankets, with the hard boards beneath them. I asked those in authority to have the cracks closed by strips and plenty of clean straw put into the cracks, which would have made the men comparatively comfortable, but the reply was, "Damn them, let them freeze." And they did freeze; how many I do not remember, but I do know that a great many of the frozen dead bodies were carried from their bunks to the dead house, while many others died soon after they were brought into the hospital. One cold morning as I entered the tent I saw a lieutenant who had tied a prisoner by the thumbs with a cord and suspended him by the cord being attached to a spike driven into a tree just high enough for the tips of his toes to touch the slanting roots of the tree. The poor fellow hung there until the pain caused him to swoon, when his whole weight broke the chord, and he fell to the frozen ground in an insensible condition. This brave officer was preparing to hang him up again when I remonstrated with him so earnestly that he desisted."

Mr. Wyeth's article is made up mostly of letters he has received from men who were prisoners in Camp Morton. C. S. S. Baron, of Portland, Ind., has this in his letter:

In 1864, one very cold night a prisoner of our barracks, who was in ill health, went to the stove to warm. He was discovered by the guard, who came up to him saying, "I'll warm you," and with this expression shot him. The poor fellow rolled off the box he was sitting on. I don't think he even groaned. The dire extremity to which some were reduced caused them to steal and to resort to the slop barrels. I saw a poor, ragged and emaciated prisoner ravenously devouring pieces of meat out of the slop, so rotten that it was thick with maggots. The eating of rats and dogs was well known."

Dr. W. E. Shelton, now a practicing physician in Austin, Tex., writes: "I was confined at Camp Morton about June 1, 1863. In July or August I was assigned to duty as physician to the sick in quarters. My duties consisted in going through the barracks, prescribing for those not sick enough for the hospital, and sending the seriously ill to the wards. The sick were well treated. The treatment of prisoners in a great many instances was brutal and inhuman."

He adds that many were frozen at Camp Morton and eagerly offered to swear that all Wyeth's charges are true. Another southerner, Rev. W. S. Grant,

pastor of the southern Methodist church, Bennettsville, S. C., makes a corroborative statement without offering proof, and Rev. W. H. Lynsville, Tenn., who was in camp Morton in '64, writes that to strike a match, to look at a sick comrade was to be shot by the guards. He says that it was common for the starving prisoners to eat rats and that one man was hung up by the thumbs for eating a dog. He remarks with reference to Baker: "God removed him, and we trust that he is in heaven." Then Mr. Grant makes the astonishing statement: "Our food was excellent in quality, at least the bread. We only got a small loaf a day."

Rev. Samuel Tucker, of Springfield, Ark., declares that rats were eaten and dog meat peddled by the prisoners.

F. M. Gapon, of this city, avers that the firm of F. M. Gapon & Co., in business in Indianapolis during the existence of Camp Morton, purchased at low rates food intended for the prisoners, but Col. Holloway says that no such firm appeared in the directory of the tax duplicate.

C. K. A.—C. J. Kirschner, of Toledo, Succeeds O'Brien.

There was an important meeting of the executive officers of the Catholic Knights of America, and the managers of the sinking fund at Cincinnati last week. The following gentlemen were present:

James David Coleman, Supreme President, of New York; T. J. Larkin, Supreme Vice President, New York; E. D. McGinniss, Supreme Trustee, Memphis, Tenn.; M. Walsh, Supreme Trustee, St. Louis, Mo.; John Barr, Supreme Secretary, Lebanon, Ky.

They elected Charles J. Kirschner, of Toledo, in place of M. J. O'Brien. The new treasurer, Mr. Kirschner, is in the real estate business in Toledo, and will at once give a bond of \$50,000 by some indemnity company.

Experts are at work on the accounts of O'Brien, and the shortage is variously estimated at from \$35,000 to \$50,000. The Knights are, however, amply secured by bond. The sinking fund is \$175,000, comprising securities deposited in various safety deposit companies. The old bond is \$50,000, and O'Brien's last bond, which he gave when re-elected, last May at Philadelphia, was \$50,000, making \$100,000, ample enough to secure the delinquent's shortage.

The Executive Committee took from the Safety Deposit Company of Cincinnati \$50,000 worth of securities, upon which Senagood, Meyer & Co. loaned \$50,000.

The security company will at once proceed to pay the amount of the delinquency as soon as the experts have settled the account. Meantime, the amount borrowed for ninety days will be used to pay off the losses by death which have accrued and may fall due.

The insurance part of the order was organized in 1876, and now has 26,000 members, whose heirs are entitled to \$5,000 on death. The order has paid \$4,000,000 since its organization.

Don't Expect Too Much. [Indianapolis Sun's Note.]

Don't expect too much from people who don't know for certain whether they have ever been converted.

Don't expect too much from the man who joins a church because he thinks it is a good thing to do to make money.

Don't expect too much from the church member who is always throwing stones at his preacher.

Don't expect too much from the man who is always talking about the great things he would do if he had somebody else's opportunities.

Don't expect too much from folks who are always ready to fight for their politics, but who are not willing to suffer the slightest persecution for their religion.

Don't expect too much from the man whose wife is afraid to ask him for a little money.

Don't expect too much from the church that never has any trouble with the devil.

Don't expect too much from the Christian who is not trying to do a thing to tell sinners that God loves them.

The Late Congress all Paid For.

President Harrison estimates that the surplus agricultural products of the country for export will foot up about \$1,000,000,000.

We are thus assured that the late billion-dollar Congress is already paid for, and the picture is certainly an interesting one.

For the past year several millions of farmers have been wrestling with the soil. Early and late they have labored and watched. Fortunately, their labors have been blessed with the kind co-operation of the elements, and the earth has brought forth an abundant harvest.

Now after the American farmer has provided for his own stomach he finds that he has a surplus for export worth \$1,000,000,000. By unceasing toil and phenomenal luck he is able to pay for the last Congress.—Boston Globe.

Indiana is doing now what she ought to have done long ago; that is, raising enough money by taxation to pay her way without borrowing in the eastern market. Sober or later such debts have to be paid with interest, and it is cheaper not to contract them. Pay as you go is a good maxim for states as well as individuals.—Noblesville Democrat.

Was This Original Sin?

Thirteen years ago a bright boy of five years was adopted from a local orphan asylum in this city by a gentleman who was attracted by the child's exceeding beauty. Within a few days, that boy, now a handsome youth of eighteen, has been committed to the Elmira Reformatory, other methods of curbing him in his vicious ways having proved ineffective.

The boy fulfilled in personal appearance, as he grew up, all his early promises. But his beauty was, indeed, but skin deep. His incorrigibility manifested itself very early. He was withdrawn from several schools by request, and was finally expelled from one institution of learning.

Fits of penitence and promises of reform were followed by still wilder bursts of wickedness as he grew older. At last he became a downright thief, and his benefactor, heartless and weary, was forced in pure self protection to turn him adrift. His case is an interesting one for disputants for or against the doctrine of original sin and total depravity.—New York Evening World.

Leaving out all question of original sin as set forth in the modern version of Christianity, the above case furnishes a clear instance of heredity. Trace the parentage of the boy back two generations, perhaps only one, and a cause for his conduct will be discovered. Original sin is hereditary. That is all there is of it, and theologians make a great mistake and cast needless doubts upon their doctrine in ascribing the devilry of wails to "original sin," as theologically interpreted.

The man with an inherited "cast" in the eye will ninety-nine times in a hundred transmit it to his offspring. The same is true of any other physical defect. The man with an inherited mental peculiarity will transmit the same. The way to reach such cases is by original investigation. The way to prevent the increase of such burdens on families and communities is to stop the breed. The careful breeder of thoroughbred horses, cattle or any other domestic animals, selects only the best of the class available. Why should all this attention to animals be ignored when it comes to breeding the highest class of animal—man? That is a question theologians and scientists have alike failed to answer. "What doctors diagnose who shall decide. In this country the people rule and the people should decide. It is a long way in the future perhaps, but the time is coming—hasten the day—when defective constitutions, mental, moral, or physical, will be rare indeed; when there will be at least as much attention given to the breeding of the highest as there is now to the lowest class of animal.

The survival of the fittest is an inexorable law of nature. Neither the mist of history nor the myths of theology can change this rule.—New Albany Ledger.

Not the "Jay" They Thought He Was.

"One of the most unscrupulously trading boats I ever saw on the river," said the old captain, "pulled up at New Orleans. It was that of an Indian from 'way up Wabash, popularly supposed to be the home of the greatest of all river people. 'Twas loaded with corn, as article in demand, and buyers were numerous. The boatman's price was satisfactory, but he astonished and drove into bursts of laughter all purchasers by declaring that he would not accept gold or silver in payment, as they were so much counterfeited, but that he must have Indiana paper money, as he knew it was good. The sale was made. The purchaser began measuring to estimate the load. The Hoosier said: 'What are you doing?' 'Measuring this load,' the buyer replied. 'Ah, now, you don't. We'll measure that corn in the half bushel. I've heard enough about you Southerners.' Everybody laughed. After considerable coaxing he allowed it to be measured the 'new fashioned' way, but positively refused to accept anything but Indiana paper money. The buyer by hesitating over the city was finally able to accommodate him. The man from the Wabash sold his boat to another party and took steamboat passage at once for the North. On unloading the corn it was found that fully one-third the space occupied and paid for as corn was occupied by a huge empty counter-like structure running the entire length of the boat. But the honest Hoosier was out of reach before this discovery was made.—Chicago Herald.

The Princeton (Ky.) Banner, says: "The Alliance party in Kansas are all torn up with discussion in their ranks, on account of trying to make a political movement out of the order. The political feuds who have wedged themselves in the order for political preference are responsible for this state of affairs. No secret political organization can survive, and when the Alliance runs off after these stray dogs who are trying to lead them, they lose sight of the principles and objects of their organization. The Alliance is the grandest order for farmers and laborers ever organized, and it was never contemplated that it would fall into the errors of the Grange movement. Their constitution, by-laws and declaration of principles discourage and forbid every attempt of this kind."

A little boy, the son of good Presbyterian parents, was asked the question in catechism, "What is the chief end of man?" and he answered: "Man's chief end is to glorify God and annoy him forever."—New Moon.